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H O T E L V E R M O N T

B U R L I N G T O N , V E R M O N T

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that its derivative is given by the formula

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

Furthermore, it is proved that the function $f(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that its range is the interval $(0, \pi/2)$.

2.

It is also shown that the function $f(x)$ is concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and that its graph has a horizontal asymptote at $y = \pi/2$.

3. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt$$

REPORT OF STATE ASCS CONFERENCE

Vermont State and County Committeemen, County Office Managers,
County Agents, and Guests

Held at Hotel Vermont, Burlington, Vermont, April 17 and 18, 1962

Foreword

This report presents the highlights of the talks and the complete committee reports of the 1962 State ASCS Conference. Those attending the two-day conference considered the farmer thinking back home as shown at the recent county program planning meetings and used this information in the working committees of the conference. Their recommendations will serve as a guide for the work of the Vermont Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Office during the coming program year.

The recommendations included in this report are those which were approved by the entire conference. The recommendations affecting the 1963 ACP have been reviewed and considered by the Vermont State ASC Committee, in consultation with other agricultural agency representatives at the State level, and were the basis of the State Committee's recommendations to the Washington Office.

We were honored by the presence of F. Ray Keyser, Jr., Governor of Vermont, at the conference banquet. We appreciate his taking time from his busy schedule to be with us.

We were also honored to have Charles L. Frazier, Assistant Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, ASCS, as the guest speaker at the banquet. His talk brought home the broad implications of Federal farm programs and the interdependence of agriculture in the United States.

We appreciate very much the work and wholehearted cooperation of everyone who helped in any way to make our 1962 State ASCS Conference a success.

State ASC Committee

Raymond G. Rowley, Chairman
Richard A. Moore, Member
J. Paul Bonneau, Member
Robert P. Davison, Ex Officio

State ASCS Office

A. F. Heald, State Executive Director
Charles B. Doane, Fieldman
George T. Hart, Fieldman

100 YEARS AGO

Yes, the Department of Agriculture was established a hundred years ago and our committee system about 27 years ago. A lot has happened since then and the American farmer can be proud of the great contribution he has made.

You committeemen can also be proud, but along with this, you must understand your assignments, study and analyze new programs, and participate actively in your community, both as a leading farmer and as a committeeman.

The county meetings just held, and this State Conference, are for the purpose of getting you better acquainted with your job.

What you get out of it depends on what you are willing to give. Please give us your best.

VERMONT LEADS THE NATION IN ACP PARTICIPATION

Vermont's Record - 78%
National Average - 32%

PROGRAM

1962 VERMONT ASCS CONFERENCE

April 17 and 18, 1962

HOTEL VERMONT, BURLINGTON, VERMONT

First Day

9:00 a.m. Register, get name tags and banquet
to tickets at Conference Registration
10:00 a.m. Desk in Lobby

Conference Opened by
Richard A. Moore, Presiding

10:00 a.m.	Conference Goals	Raymond Rowley Chairman, State ASC Committee
10:15 a.m.	A Challenge to Committeemen	J. A. Lannon Northeast Area Director, ASCS
11:00 a.m.	How to Make Full Use of the ACP	Carl A. Larson Deputy Administrator, Conservation, ASCS
12:00 noon	Conference Committee Assignments	Richard Moore State Committeeman
	A. ACP Program Planning	Roof Garden
	B. FGP, CRP and Administrative Problems .	Parlor A
	C. Office Managers' Session	State Office
12:15 p.m.	Lunch	
1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.	Conference Committee Meetings	

CONFERENCE BANQUET

April 17, 1962

6:30 p.m.

Main Dining Room

Toastmaster - B. Frank Myott

PROGRAM

Recognition

Musical Selections

Guest Speaker - Charles L. Frazier,
Assistant Deputy Administrator,
State and County Operations, ASCS

Awards

Honored Guests

Governor and Mrs. F. Ray Keyser, Jr.

Second Day

J. Paul Bonneau, Presiding

9:00 a.m. The USDA and Civil Defense

A. State Civil Defense Setup

Richard Holmes
Deputy Director,
Civil Defense,
Vermont

B. USDA Responsibilities

A. F. Heald
Chairman,
USDA State
Defense Board

9:45 a.m. Holding Better Elections

Introduction of Subject by

C. B. Doane
Fieldman

A. By Meetings

Wesley Robinson
Orleans County
Committeeman

Second Day (Continued)

B. By Mail

Mildred Murphy
Caledonia County
Office Manager

C. By Polling Places

Raymond Bingham
Windsor County
Committeeman

10:30 a.m. Current Legislation Affecting the
Dairyman

Herbert Forest
Director, Milk
Marketing Orders
Division, ASCS

11:30 a.m. Some Suggestions for ASCS and SCS
Cooperation in Getting the Job Done

L. J. Peet
State Conservationist,
SCS

12:15 p.m. Lunch

Raymond G. Rowley, Presiding

1:30 p.m. Control and Use of ACP Program Funds

A. F. Heald, State
Executive Director

2:15 p.m. Report of Committee on ACP Program
Planning

J. Paul Bonneau
Chairman

Discussion -
Changes -
Adoption

2:45 p.m. Report of Committee on FGP, CRP and
Administrative Problems

Richard Moore
Chairman

Discussion -
Changes -
Adoption

3:15 p.m. Report on County Office Managers'
Session

George T. Hart
Fieldman

3:45 p.m. Adjourn

Conference Committee Assignments

I. ACP PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE

J. Paul Bonneau, Chairman

Robert Highter, Vice Chairman

A. F. Heald, Secretary

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN</u>	<u>COUNTY AGENTS FROM</u>
Addison	Robert Highter	
Bennington	Leon B. Edgerton Robert E. Graf	Bennington
Caledonia	Norman Lowe	
Chittenden	Ray W. Collins G. N. Baldwin	Chittenden
Essex	Basil H. Hill	
Franklin	Stuart A. Newton Roland Gervais	Franklin
Grand Isle	Harlow Frechette	
Lamoille	Lawrence Gregory Ray Perkins	Lamoille
Orange	F. Milo Leighton	Orange
Orleans	Henry Dagesse Reginald LeBlanc	
Rutland	Roy Burroughs	Rutland
Washington	D. Drew Bisbee Emile Bordeaux	
Windham	Myron W. Allen	Windham
Windsor	Matthew Watson Raymond Bingham	

II. FGP, CRP AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS COMMITTEE

Richard A. Moore, Chairman

Kenneth Ward, Vice Chairman

C. B. Doane, Secretary

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COUNTY COMMITTEEMEN</u>	<u>COUNTY AGENTS FROM</u>
Addison	Sedgewick Preston Frank Phelps	Addison
Bennington	Ball L. Lyons	
Caledonia	Kenneth Ward Clarence Burrington	Caledonia
Chittenden	Perry H. Towers	
Essex	Aldege Paquette John A. Boswell	Essex
Franklin	Floyd C. Weld	
Grand Isle	Chester A. Caswell Jay Haylett	Grand Isle
Lamoille	Arthur Stancliff	
Orange	Glenn A. Webster Harold Carpenter	
Orleans	Robert Kilborn	Orleans
Rutland	George H. Ridlon George J. Livak	
Washington	Everett Walbridge	Washington
Windham	Robert E. Gaines Arthur Bensenhaver	
Windsor	Raymond Farrar	Windsor

CONFERENCE GOALS

by Raymond G. Rowley, Chairman, Vermont State ASC Committee
At the Annual ASCS Conference
Hotel Vermont, Burlington, Vermont
April 17, 1962

I am glad to welcome you folks here at our State Conference this morning. As you know, we did not hold a conference of this type last year but your Committee feels that they are very important and, therefore, insisted that we schedule this conference. A lot has happened since we last met in conference. We have new and bigger challenges. It is up to all of us to do our part.

As we state in the inside cover of our conference program, "Vermont leads the Nation in ACP participation." Vermont's record - 78%; National average - 32%.

This record wasn't accomplished by talking about it. It was accomplished by hard work and proves beyond doubt that we have made the committee system work here in Vermont.

We have just completed a series of meetings with all committeemen. This was one of the best ones we have ever held -- excellent attendance and excellent discussion. One of the main reasons for this meeting here today and tomorrow is to draw together the ideas that were brought out at the program planning meetings. Each one of you should contribute to this job. Remember you are here to represent the committeemen of your county.

We have decided once again to spend the afternoon on a work conference and have assigned you people to various committees.

For you who are serving on the ACP Program Planning Committee

You should review the ideas brought out at the county meetings. You should analyze how we are spending our money here in Vermont and be sure we are heading in the right direction. You should make sure that we can justify the practices and be sure that the rates that you recommend put the proper stress on the practices involved. You should make sure we can justify the practices we are offering during this time of plentiful food supplies. If we can - fine. If we cannot - recommend changes. You should particularly take a look this year at the suggested wildlife practices. Give us direction as to the way we should approach these practices in our State.

FGP, CRP and Administrative Problems Committee

You people assigned to this committee should review the work we have done on the Feed Grain Program in our State and give us your ideas on ways and means to improve the job.

We also want you to review Conservation Reserve work. Pay particular attention to policies we should follow on planting trees, controlling brush, and controlling weeds. Give us your thinking on ways and means of re-planting areas that need it and of planting land in the reserve which was not originally signed up for tree planting.

We also want you to take a look at our system of holding elections in the State. Come up with your ideas for improvement or changes.

Office Managers

The separate session for office managers has again been scheduled this year. The managers have told us they want it this way. We have a good group of managers in Vermont. They have been with us a long while and they have done a good job. We want them in their session today to take a look at some of the administrative detail and to come up with ideas on improving the job done.

Conclusion

We hear some folks say that the ACP program is the cause of our farm surplus problem. I believe that ACP is no more the single cause than are the research, education and improved farming methods that have brought about the technological revolution. ACP has helped provide needed food during war and has saved millions of acres with the grassland program. It will take agricultural leaders and farmers, working together, plus good conservation, to solve our agricultural problems of abundance.

I want to repeat what I have said before, that the success of the committee work lies in the job done by every single one of you people. Don't wait for someone else to do it. Do your part -- be active today and tomorrow -- and help us to do a better job.

A CHALLENGE TO COMMITTEEMEN

Address by John Lannon, Northeast Area Director, ASCS
at the ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 17, 1962

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I am most happy to be with you at this conference - for several reasons. This is one of the first occasions that I have been able to join with committeemen and county office managers since assuming the duties of area director. We are all going to miss Harris, his leadership, his judgment and his untiring efforts for a better agriculture in the Northeast -- big footsteps to follow -- I will need help of all committeemen in the area. You are to be congratulated for your election to the position of committeemen and for the fine job done in the past.

It is good to be able to talk with you at this particular time because we are now faced with so many critical problems. And you, as committeemen, are in a unique position to help solve these problems.

There is no doubt in my mind that our present agricultural position presents the greatest challenge committeemen have ever faced. I realize this is a rather sweeping statement. I hope to tell you why this is so and to talk with you about responsibilities you committeemen face in these crucial times.

Let us begin by talking briefly about the broad picture of agriculture today, about the kind of setting in which farmers work for a living. Then we shall see how your job as committeemen fits into this broad framework.

Secretary Freeman has said that by 1980, we will need 50 million acres less of agricultural land - even in the face of a rapidly expanding population! This fact, more than anything else, brings home to us the full impact of our agricultural situation. There was a time when we talked about "the fifth plate" at every American dinner table. We realize that this concept has now been outdated. This is because we underestimated the implications of the full impact of the technological revolution taking place in agriculture. This so-called revolution in farm production has been going on for some time, and it will continue at an ever-increasing rate.

We must understand and face this fact if we are to adapt our committee system to fit the times.

What the revolution has already produced is history; a massive shift in population from rural to urban living with only 8 percent of the people on farms. It has given us the highest material standard of living in the world, because it has freed millions of workers to produce a flow of consumer goods and services that is the envy of the world. Our farm efficiency has produced the greatest abundance of food in world history. We have enough to not only provide our people with more than ample supplies at reasonable prices, but enough and more than we can reasonably send abroad. You know that we have had to stockpile large amounts because we could not immediately use it at home or abroad.

Ordinarily, great efficiency and productiveness are rewarded by increased income, but in the farmer's case the opposite has been true. The latest available figures show that the farmer receives on the average only about 85 cents per hour for his labor compared to \$2.29 for the nonfarm worker.

This is the central core of the problem and here is the greatest challenge - How can we manage this great abundance, so that we can reduce costs to taxpayers, maintain reasonable food prices and improve the farmer's income. As committeemen you are now and will be deeply involved in the administration of programs which seek these ends.

Another part of the broad picture which must be recognized is the fact that as rural population declines, support for farm programs in the Congress grows weaker. It is a fact that passage of the emergency wheat and feed grain legislation depended on a substantial number of votes of congressmen representing urban areas.

Tied up with the congressional support for farm legislation is the general support and understanding of the farmers' position by the vast majority of our people - the nonfarm public. I cannot emphasize too strongly how great a problem this is. It must receive your continued and vigorous attention.

We cannot expect the Congress or the taxpayers to continue to support programs which add to swollen stockpiles for which there is no need either here or in our foreign aid program.

Agriculture is at the crossroads. The decisions that are made now and in the immediate future will set the pattern for years to come. The future of the family type farm may well be in jeopardy if farm programs that stabilize and balance farm income are rejected.

These are the reasons why I say --committeemen face their greatest challenge now. In the final analysis the success or failure of these programs rests with you committeemen who administer them at the local level.

With so much at stake, why has the ASC Committee system been selected to get the job done? What credentials does it have that justify this faith?

Our committee system was developed more than a quarter century ago in another time of a great farm crisis. The idea behind the system was that there must be a close contact between the farmer and government if action programs were to be effective.

This idea had withstood the test of time and has brought the committee system through many difficult periods. Each program was developed in response to a particular problem that individual farmers could not solve alone. In the early days, the problem was of disastrously low farm prices and bankrupt farmers caught in the grip of a paralyzing depression. Emergency measures were needed and adopted. These so-called "action" programs which were carried out by newly organized farmer committees helped put the country back on its feet.

During the second world war, committees played a key role in programs designed to boost production to meet the tremendous needs of that day for food, fiber, and other farm products used in defense. "Food will win the war and save the peace," farmers were told, and local ASCS offices became the nerve center for the organized agricultural war efforts.

Again, during the Korean War, the committee system proved the rallying point for efforts to step up food production.

Then followed a period when another kind of adjustment was needed. Committees took programs that were made law by the Congress and compiled a great administrative record. They handled programs such as A.C.P., Conservation Reserve, Acreage Allotment and Marketing Quotas, Price Support and many others involving hundreds of millions of dollars with practically no loss due to fraud or dishonesty and with surprisingly little criticism considering the size and scope of these programs.

It has been said that our committee system is an example of economic democracy without parallel in the annals of history. It has grown in stature and importance over the years. I know that the "action" farm programs could never have succeeded without the judgment factor provided by local committeemen, familiar with their county, who adapted federal farm programs to local conditions.

It seems there has been no hesitancy by present officials of this administration to place new responsibility on committeemen. Last year the committee system was revitalized. President Kennedy in his message to the Congress on March 16, 1961, stated in part: "In order to insure effective farmer participation in the administration of farm programs on the local level, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to revitalize the county and local farmer committee system..."

Action toward this end was taken by Secretary Freeman in revising the administrative regulations governing ASC county and community committees. These amendments had the following direct effects:

1. County and community election boards were eliminated, and authority to conduct elections now is vested in ASC county committees.
2. Officers of general farm organizations became eligible to serve as county committeemen; and
3. The authority to assign duties to community committees was put in the hands of county committees instead of county office managers.

In announcing the amended regulations governing ASC committees, Secretary Freeman said:

"The whole purpose in amending the administrative regulations is to return to ASC county committees important responsibility which they are best qualified to discharge. Yet all the improvements we hope for in farm program administration cannot be brought about by regulation - what we seek and must have is a change in the spirit governing the administration of farm programs." Secretary Freeman continues:

"It is our firm belief that the ASC farmer-committee system is the most effective and economical method of operation if it operates as originally conceived under the enabling legislation. We intend to see that the committee system functions with full authority and responsibility in the days ahead."

It is fair to say the committee system was chosen as the prime vehicle to carry out farm policy at the local level. If any proof was needed, the outstanding success of the 1961 and 1962 Feed Grain Programs showed the committee system had lost none of its vitality and that the committeemen were and are an essential member of the "team."

At this time, I want to make special mention of the good work you committeemen have been doing over the years with the Agricultural Conservation Program. You should be proud of the fact that Vermont leads the Nation with about 64 percent of its farmers enrolled in A.C.P. This is an enviable record. The figures show you had over seven thousand enrollers in 1959, 1960, and 1961. I understand the prospects are good for an increase in 1962.

The effective and able manner in which you cooperate with other agencies and bring the full benefit of the Agricultural Conservation Program to the farmers of Vermont is a real credit to you as committeemen.

Let us take a look now at the organizational structure of the USDA and ASC "team" so we can see where you fit in as an ASC Committeeman.

Of course, one of the prime requisites for a successful organization is teamwork - the kind of relationships we have with other members of the team. As county committeemen you are working with the State committee through the farmer fieldman on the one hand and your county office manager and the community committees on the other. Your State committee and fieldman are the links between you and the Department. Through them, the Secretary's policies are relayed to the local level and through them, you committeemen keep Washington posted on farmers' thinking and suggest changes in program operation.

The county manager works for you to carry out the day-to-day administration of your policies so that farm programs can be applied to meet local conditions.

As committeemen you are the final and direct contact with farmers for whom programs are designed. It is of utmost importance that this part of the team function smoothly and effectively if programs are to succeed. Your community committees can help you in contacts with farmers and you should use them in every appropriate way. It is especially

important that community committeemen be kept informed and they should be asked to pass on to both farmers and nonfarmers the facts about our programs.

Your relationships with other agencies are important too. Extension Service, Forest Service, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and other Federal and State agricultural agencies should be kept fully informed of our work at all times. We should seek their help and cooperation to assist us in meeting program objectives to better serve farmers.

Finally, your relationship with the public is of extreme importance. As committeemen you are in a key position to see that agricultural programs are understood by both farm and nonfarm people in your counties. You should see to it that your county has an active information and public relations program. This is one of the most necessary jobs for committees today. Secretary Freeman believes that public relations is the number one problem for agriculture.

Specific Challenges

I said at the beginning of this talk that committeemen now face their greatest challenge. Agriculture stands at a crossroads. There is pressure from those forces who would like to see all stabilization programs eliminated and let the farmer drift down the road to economic mediocrity.

On the other hand, there are strong forces at work who want to see the farmer assume his rightful place in terms of economic security through a program that would manage our abundance. The decision as to which direction agriculture takes hangs in the balance. What you do as committeemen can influence the decision greatly.

We must make absolutely sure that proposals for new programs are thoroughly understood by all those who will be affected. This means constant effort on your part to correct misunderstanding and distortion of facts where this occurs as well as taking a course of positive action to see that all the facts are known.

I am confident, from my past experience in working with committeemen during many years, that committeemen will live up to their impressive records of the past. The actions you take in the next few weeks can decide the course for agriculture for many years. I wish you the best of luck in your efforts and offer you our services to help see that the job is done.

MAKING FULL USE OF ACP

Address by Carl A. Larson, Deputy Administrator, Conservation, ASCS
at the ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 17, 1962

I greatly appreciate having been invited to participate in your annual ASC meeting. It gives me great pleasure to have the opportunity to visit with the people in the State of Vermont who are doing an outstanding job of administering our farm programs.

I am especially pleased to be here to discuss ACP, for in my opinion it is one of the most important of our farm programs---not only in Vermont---but in the Nation as a whole. However, I feel somewhat unqualified to talk about "Making Full Use of ACP" here in Vermont; while you have the highest participation in ACP in the Nation, with 65% of the farmers and 78% of your farmland participating in the program.

During the past year, many persons have asked me why we need a strong Agricultural Conservation Program at a time when we have an abundance of food, fiber, and forestry products. These same people also want to know why an ACP, when the Department of Agriculture is recommending that millions of acres of farmland be retired from food crops.

Today I would like to give you my views on both of these questions. But first, just what is the ACP?

The ACP is a cost-sharing partnership wherein the Government joins with farmers and ranchers in conserving and protecting our natural resources of soil, water and woodland and keeping them productive for generations to come. The program is based on the premise that the foundation of a strong agriculture is productive soil and a very frank acceptance that while conservation pays the Nation, in the long run, many conservation measures do not offer financial returns to farmers that are attractive enough in the immediate future to get the needed amount of such conservation practices applied.

Before the inception of the ACP, such things as gullied hillsides, worn-out fields, abandoned farms, and pastures on which there was little or no vegetative cover were commonplace throughout the Nation. With conditions such as these, it took a large percentage of our labor force to produce sufficient food, fiber and forestry products for our survival... yields per acre were low, farm income was low, living conditions on many farms were intolerable. The Congress of the United States recognized that something had to be done if we were to conserve and protect our renewable natural resources of food, water and woodland. Thus in 1936, they enacted legislation creating what is known today as the ACP. After 26 years of the ACP, we find conditions in rural areas entirely different than they were before the inception of this vital program. Today farm owners have solved many of their conservation problems with the help of the ACP, SCS, Forest Service, Extension and other Government agencies. Farmers are producing more and living better. They are contributing far more today to make their communities stable and prosperous than they were 26 years ago. However, we should not reach the mistaken conclusion that our conservation work is done. A review of preliminary figures from the

Department's recently completed "Inventory of Soil and Water Conservation Needs" indicates that about two-thirds (2/3) of the Nation's farmland needs conservation treatment. This same report also indicates that a very large percentage of the farmland in Vermont is in need of further conservation treatment.

Several weeks ago I read of Mr. Krushchev's disappointment in the Russian farmers' inability to produce sufficient food and fiber to meet the people's needs. In Russia about 50 percent of the workers are engaged in agricultural pursuits. As a consequence there are not enough workers available to produce the things that make life more pleasant in that country. As compared to America, Russia has very few automobiles, TV and radio sets, refrigerators and the like.

The average output per farm worker in American agriculture has more than doubled in the last quarter century. This is a record of increased efficiency of which we can be very proud, and one which can be matched or surpassed in but very few places in our entire economy. Our farm workers are doing their work so efficiently that over 90% of our population is available to produce a wide variety of goods and services that go to make up the American standard of living.

ACP is one of the tools that has helped the American farmer to develop the agricultural abundance that is the marvel of the world today. But for the amazing technology and farm know-how developed by the American farmer with the help of his Government through the Extension Service, Forest Service, SCS and ACP, we might find ourselves today in a position similar to that which prevails in Russia where it takes too large a percentage of the available workers to produce the food, fiber and forestry products needed to keep their population going. And further, I am convinced that if the ACP and these other programs were discontinued, 40 or 50 years from now, American agriculture would find itself in about that same position it was in during the early 1930's. Our abundance of agricultural commodities would be gone--our productive soil would be a thing of the past--food prices would be high. A large percentage of our labor force would be engaged in agricultural production. And our soil would probably look a lot like the pictures: 1. Look at the eroded hillside and the unproductive soil at the foot of the hill. 2. Unless corrective action is taken in a few years, this farmer won't have any fields but he will sure have a king-size gully. 3. This is a tragic sight--erosion at its worst? No, we cannot gamble with the security of future generations of Americans, and we would be doing just that, if we were to abolish the ACP or any of our other fine conservation programs.

Let's take a close look at just one of our resources--forestry--and see how the future looks.

President Kennedy in his 1961 natural resources message to Congress said that our forest lands present the sharpest challenge to our foresight. Trees planted today will not reach the minimum sizes needed for lumber production until the year 2000. And most projections of future timber requirements predict a doubling of present consumption within 40 years.

Tree planting or timber stand improvement are costly practices and the returns from such practices do not show up for many years. Most farmers cannot afford the cost of carrying out these practices without Government assistance. So it becomes quite obvious just what would happen if the ACP was discontinued. Since about one-half of our forest land is in small, privately-owned tracts, we would soon be faced with a shortage of forestry products.

In order to bring supply and demand of agricultural commodities into closer balance, the Secretary of Agriculture has proposed that around 50 million acres of cropland now being used to produce food, be retired from such production and be planted to grass and trees, or converted to recreational areas.

Just how might the ACP fit into such a program?

The planting of trees and grass are both long-term type practices. In 1961, 88% of the ACP assistance was used for the long-term or enduring type practices. In Vermont, this percent was even higher. Therefore, to accomplish our objective concerning these practices we would simply continue the program in its present direction.

We could also attempt to keep the 7.2 million acres of land that are coming out of the Conservation Reserve Program in 1962-1963 in permanent cover. There are several things that we can do to induce the farmer to leave this land in permanent cover. 1. We could help the farmer revitalize his vegetative cover through Practice B-1 - The Application of Lime, Fertilizer, and Seed. 2. We could assist him in establishing a stand of trees or shrubs on his land or he might be interested in Practices B-7 and C-14 - The Construction of Dams or Ponds for the Protection and Utilization of Vegetative Cover or for Irrigation Water. This would certainly take many acres of land out of the production of food crops.

If the Secretary's Program becomes a reality, and I have every reason to believe it will--many thousands of acres of land will go into recreation areas for such things as hunting, fishing, camping and picnicking.

In addition to our G--or Wildlife Practices, which became available with the 1962 Program, many of our other practices provide benefits to fish and wildlife. In fact, to survive, wildlife must have three things -- food, water and cover.

We, of course, have practices in the program that cover all three of these requirements and I will briefly discuss a few of these.

Stripcropped fields attract about twice as many ground nesting birds as undivided fields. They have more edge areas where food and cover are close together.

Windbreaks of trees and shrubs provide food and cover for many kinds of wildlife.

Living fences or hedges; when planted to separate pasture from cropland, provide travel lanes for many species and they're used as home sites by game and songbirds and rabbits and other small animals.

Stock water ponds, when properly fenced and planted to grasses, legumes, shrubs and trees, increase wildlife habitat by providing food, water and home sites.

Streambank protection improves fishing by preventing streambank erosion and siltation.

Farm ponds that are properly designed and built produce from 100 to 300 lbs. of fish per acre per year for hook-and-line fishing. Farm ponds also provide water for livestock and facilities for swimming, boating and ice skating.

Yes, in any land retirement program where such land will be converted to recreational areas, the ACP will play a most important role.

In fact, today, conservation practices carried out under the ACP are creating new habitat for wildlife. Conservation farmers know that most everyone enjoys birds, fish and animals in one way or another. Further, they know that wildlife and fish make a substantial contribution to the National economy.

One of the desires of ASCS, and especially the Administrator, was to increase ACP participation by at least 100,000 new participants in 1962. We regard new participants as those who have not participated in the past 3 years. One method used effectively in some areas is the use of post cards. I have several slides of cards that have been used effectively by many county offices. The first slide is on pasture improvement. The next slide is on the application of lime. Sweeten your soil with just what the doctor ordered--a load of lime. The next slide is a last call reminder--it also explains the cost of lime under the program. The next slide is on pasture improvement and explains how to cut your feed cost in half.

How can we convince the public that ACP is worthwhile or how do we promote the Agricultural Conservation Program to nonfarm people? This could be accomplished by such a method as:

1. Holding promotional meetings with vendors, businessmen, bankers, representatives of the press, ministers, doctors, contractors, members of the county board of supervisors, representatives of civic clubs, and others to:
 - a. Inform them of the program provisions, or the need for increasing participation, of the increased income resulting from the ACP both in dollars brought in and increased conservation carried out on farms.
 - b. Enlist their active support in getting increased participation in the forthcoming year.

2. Inspire those attending this meeting to promote participation in the ACP by farmers with whom they come in contact in their daily activities.
3. Encourage vendors and businessmen to include information about the ACP and about specific practices in their newspapers, newsletters, radio and TV advertising. I have slides on two newspaper ads -- both are good. Let's look at the first one. This is a good ad on lime and it will increase interest in the program but please note that it was sponsored by concerns that are already sold on the ACP -- lime and construction companies. Now let's look at the next ad. This is a general ad about the ACP. It too will increase participation in the program but in addition look how many friends it made for the ACP. It was sponsored by banks, gift shops, supermarkets, insurance companies, appliance stores, general stores, office equipment companies and others. Obviously the county office managers must have convinced each of the sponsors of the importance of the ACP or else they would not have invested their money in this advertisement.

Meetings and conferences, of course, should be well planned so that the meeting will be interesting to those attending and so that they will feel that it was worthwhile and that their promotion of ACP is in the best interest of the county and of their own business or activity. In a meeting, for example, you could prepare a good slide presentation which shows local farm scenes. Also, you could include a statement covering the total funds brought into the county by the ACP in the past 10 years, and the amount of money spent by farmers to match that brought in by the Agricultural Conservation Program.

Only last week while members of State ASC Committees were in Washington, several of them produced radio and TV films on the ACP with their respective Congressman or Senator. These were given wide coverage on both radio and TV. Permit me to play a short tape of one.

Since the inception of the ACP, thousands of acres of protective vegetative cover have been established on land susceptible to wind and water erosion. Tree plantings have been established on many acres of land to protect steep or rocky land where vegetative cover would be impracticable or hard to establish. Many of these acres have been put into conserving uses by farmers who would not have been able to do so with their own resources.

To show the impact that ACP has had in Vermont, let's take a look at some of the accomplishments. During the period from 1936-1960, over 24 1/2 million dollars have been paid to Vermont farmers as the Government's share of performing ACP practices. Farmers match this by their own contributions. Therefore, about 50 million dollars have been spent on conservation practices carried out under the ACP. Also, during this period from 1936 to 1960, Vermont farmers with the help of the ACP have established 432,000 acres of vegetative cover, applied 1,711,000 tons of liming materials, performed conservation drainage on 38,000 acres and performed timber stand improvement on 34,300 acres. All of these have contributed materially to the revolution that has taken place in farming in this State.

Agricultural land and water resources must be used, managed, and conserved in the public interest. However, we must remember that conservation measures on individual farms can be accomplished only by the man who controls the land. Therefore, we, who have the responsibility for administering the ACP, must remember that whatever we do must encourage the farmer on the land to make certain he feels our concern for the soil and water resources of our Nation. The Secretary of Agriculture feels very strongly that conservation is a problem of all the people--the farmer, the rancher, the hunter, the industrialist, in fact, he feels that the millions of Americans everywhere should conscientiously accept the responsibility of leaving to their children a land better, richer, and more liveable than they found it.

If conservation is the responsibility of all our people--and I think it is--then we must concern ourselves with what the American public thinks about our programs. We should talk to our nonfarm neighbor either at his club, or at the church, or the general store. Talk to him about the total conservation program and his share in it.

We agreed with the policy of placing additional authority with State, county and community committees but with authority comes responsibility--responsibility to do your share to meet the Administrator's goal of 100,000 additional participants--responsibility to make certain that we are developing and using the best possible conservation practices--responsibility to not only explain the program to your farm neighbors, but your nonfarm neighbors as well.

ACP is a partnership agreement between a farmer and his Government to do what is for the best interests of the farmer--but even more important--to do what is in the best interests of our Nation. For as farmers are stewards of the land, they should and do concern themselves with maintaining the soil and water resources in their care, but equally important, the Government must and will share in this responsibility.

This is especially true under the conditions that prevail in an agricultural economy today, and the conditions which likely will prevail for your lifetime and mine. For a farmer faced with a real tight cost-price squeeze will be forced to neglect some of the conservation practices that he knows are necessary for long-range benefits of his land.

As ACP is a voluntary program, no farmer has to comply with it, or participate in it. Therefore, if this program (or any other such program) is not accepted by the farmer as working in his behalf, he will have nothing of it--he will not participate and no conservation will be accomplished.

If we are to get the most complete conservation job done, we must develop an aggressive and imaginative program. If it will take cost-sharing to get the job done under some peculiar local situation, we shall approve it for the practice in that place--even though we deny it to other areas where cost-sharing really is not needed to get the conservation job done.

We in Washington must provide you with a National Program that has in it the authorities to do what needs to be done in each State and county. We must have open minds as to your problems. We must be and are willing to change. We must be willing to permit tests and trials on new and different ways of accomplishing the purposes of the ACP. This we intend to do.

You on the State level and even more so on the county level, must know your farmers--what they can and will do--what their problems are and how they can be solved most conveniently and economically. We want to encourage you to always be on the watch for new and different conservation needs.

A new change this year is the inclusion of practices that have major wildlife benefits. The interest in this program is increasing and I would like to encourage you to give some real thought to developing some conservation practices with wildlife benefits.

Let me say in closing, we will want to get an Agricultural Conservation Program carried out that will best serve the interests of the general public as well as the farmers on the land. We solicit your assistance and guidance in aggressively seeking to interest farmers in the value of good conservation and then to develop good conservation programs that will stimulate the participation of all farmers--whether they operate a small family farm or the large commercial farm.

Again, let me emphasize the need for acceptance and the support of the general public. Farmer support is essential but it alone is far from enough to keep this program alive, and it is probably no longer enough to keep any farm program alive.

If we should fail to do a good conservation job today, the farmer would be the loser--but tomorrow the Nation would lose--by our failure.

I appreciate very much being invited to participate in this most worthwhile conference.

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Highlights of Address by Charles L. Frazier,
Assistant Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, ASCS
at the ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 17, 1962

It was with real delight that I accepted the invitation to address this conference and I hope I will be able to make other visits to Vermont in the future.

In discussing the 1961 Emergency Feed Grain Program, let me point out that farm income was increased by one billion dollars and storage of feed grains was reduced by 250 million bushels which is the first reduction in feed grain stocks since 1952.

The exports of farm commodities to foreign countries are major outlets for agricultural production. Out of every four acres of agricultural production in the United States, the production from one acre goes into export channels. The Department of Agriculture is doing all that it can to build up export trade.

ASCS people should take every opportunity to inform the public of the efforts of the Department. The Department of Agriculture is trying to do everything possible to reduce storage and transportation costs. At the present time, it costs one and a half million dollars per day to store and transfer commodities purchased under the price support program. It costs about 40¢ to 50¢ per bushel additional to transport agricultural commodities which are going into export. The output of agricultural commodities has increased 20% in the 1960's. As a result, farm prices have dropped. It is expected that agricultural production will increase by another 20% unless some supply-management program is put into effect. There is a question as to whether farmers will get a reasonable price for their commodities and, if they do not, then the family farm will be in jeopardy.

In developing the present food and agricultural proposals, Secretary Freeman consulted with all the people that he possibly could who were versed in agricultural affairs. After consulting with these people, the Secretary has concluded that a supply-management program is the best thing that can be offered to solve present agricultural problems. The voluntary Feed Grain Program which requires a decrease in acreage if the farmer is to be eligible for price support is designed to reduce feed grains in storage.

It appears that there will be no major legislation as far as dairy programs are concerned in 1962. Under the 1962 wheat and feed grain programs, it is expected that 45 million acres will be set aside in 1962. Any voluntary program for agricultural commodities works well at first and later the non-cooperating farmer will increase production so that the voluntary program is no longer effective. The need for compulsory programs was cited.

The interdependence of agriculture was brought out by the fact that the Feed Grain Program affects Vermont farmers. As the acreage and production of feed grains are reduced in the West, the price of dairy feed goes up in the East. In fact, the price of all agricultural commodities is tied to feed grains.

THE USDA AND CIVIL DEFENSE

Resume of Address by Richard Holmes, Deputy Director,
Civil Defense, Vermont
at the ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

The history, duties and organization of Civil Defense in Vermont were explained, and the status of current projects and survey proposals under consideration were outlined. To date, Vermont has received very little surplus property for use in Civil Defense activities. Recently, about nine-tenths of the Civil Defense activities have been transferred to the Department of Defense and the other one-tenth is now in the Office of Emergency Planning. The current law provides for Federal funds to match State monies in carrying on Civil Defense activities. This is allowed for the addition of personnel in the State which now number eleven full-time paid workers plus the volunteers.

There are five Civil Defense Districts in Vermont and the general headquarters is at the State Police Barracks in Montpelier. This provides for the use of State Police communications equipment which is a real advantage in carrying on Civil Defense activities.

The Director of Civil Defense in Vermont is the Director of Public Safety and all State departments have a part in Civil Defense. At the present time, there are three active District Directors.

Recently, the Governor has appointed Mr. Franke to economic planning and he has the responsibility of determining how rationing, etc., will be handled in an emergency. There is a need for a standard rationing card which will be honored throughout the United States. If each State had its own rationing card and a person happened to be out of that State in time of an emergency, it would not be honored.

The Vermont law states that every political subdivision shall have a Civil Defense organization and at the present time 90% of the communities in Vermont have Civil Defense organizations. The selectmen in the town are in charge of Civil Defense responsibilities.

Organizational charts outlining the set-up of the Department of Public Safety as well as the organization on the local level were discussed. The National Communications System for Civil Defense is located in Colorado Springs. Information is relayed to Newburg, New York and then to Montpelier. This activity takes about one minute. From Montpelier, the information is relayed to Burlington, Rutland, Bellows Falls and St. Johnsbury headquarters. The town chairmen of Civil Defense are notified from these centers.

There are twelve portable emergency hospitals located throughout the State. Each hospital has facilities for 1500 beds and the necessary equipment and supplies. Emergency materials including ten miles of waterpipe and such things as pumps and generators are stockpiled at Camp Johnson. To date, 1000 people in the State have been trained to monitor fallout. As soon as people are trained, kits are supplied for doing this work.

Vermont does not have a major target and one of the real problems will be combating saboteurs. At present, there are no evacuation plans and these will not be worked out until the actual attack is made. There is no way to predetermine where the fallout will strike and plans will have to be made after the attack as reports of fallout come in from various places in the State. Civil Defense officials will then be able to tell the people where to go if evacuation is necessary. At present, there is a public fallout shelter survey underway. To date there have been 1800 satisfactory shelters located which will handle about 50 people each. This survey includes a determination as to whether existing buildings are adequate for fallout protection.

There is a definite need for close cooperation between all agencies which have a responsibility for Civil Defense.

THE USDA AND CIVIL DEFENSE
(Presented by A. F. Heald at State ASCS Conference
Burlington, Vt. - April 18, 1962)

Since ASCS personnel have been selected to act as Chairmen of State and County Defense Boards, it is extremely important that we understand the job to be done and our particular assignments.

The Job

The details of the defense assignments made to the Department of Agriculture are contained in Secretary's Memorandum No. 1489 which was sent to County Defense Board Chairmen with Vermont Defense Board Memorandum No. 7. The county managers should read this carefully and be prepared to discuss it with County Defense Board members at their next meeting.

Briefly stated, the overall job of the Department is to develop a National Defense Food Policy through which agriculture can strengthen the Nation's defense capabilities and create a deterrent to attack through knowledge that we are prepared to withstand any assault.

The Department has assigned responsibility for defense food production, the management of food stocks in the hands of processors and wholesalers, fire control in rural areas, radiological monitoring in rural areas, and for a program of information and education to help farm families protect themselves, their crops and their livestock from radiological, biological and chemical attack. During an emergency the Department is responsible for the domestic distribution of farm equipment and fertilizer.

The USDA also is responsible for helping farmers and agricultural industries obtain the production resources required to meet the Nation's food and fiber needs. These resources include machinery, repair parts, fertilizers and other chemicals, containers, construction material, fuel, labor and transportation.

The President has also recently assigned to the Department the responsibility for strategic food stockpiling.

Our Job in ASCS

As Defense Board Chairmen

As Chairmen of the State and County Defense Boards, we must see that assignments made to State and County Defense Boards are carried out. To do this, we must see that we have an adequate organization and staff at both the State and county levels.

We must develop plans for assessing the effect of an attack for food requirements and allocations and we must be prepared to act as claimancy for manpower, equipment, supplies and services.

We must coordinate and guide the defense planning by representatives of each USDA agency serving on the defense boards.

As ASCS Representative

We in ASCS have been assigned responsibility in connection with food production and distribution through the wholesale level. This is a dual assignment in our State since it includes the responsibilities of the Agricultural Marketing Service as we have no representative from that service in our State.

Our defense assignments include:

1. Developing production goals
2. Planning for handling storage of food on farms
3. Assistance to farmers for manpower, equipment supplies, feed and fertilizer
4. Servicing USDA State and County Defense Boards
5. Coordinating activities relating to damage assessment
6. Analyzing the food processing, storage and distribution capabilities in our State
7. Working out salvage plans for food and rehabilitation of food facilities at and above the wholesale level
8. Assisting food processing, storage and distribution industries in regard to their requirements for manpower, equipment, supplies, etc.

A lot of work has already been done in this direction, but obviously a lot more is left to be done.

At the State level, we are negotiating with State Civil Defense officials to work out our mutual responsibilities in connection with food production and distribution. As soon as this has been worked out, we will be in touch with County Defense Boards and explain to them their responsibilities in this connection.

The Organizational Setup

Attached to this paper is a chart showing how USDA is organized to handle the defense assignments. This is not an official chart of the USDA, but it is my understanding as to how the job will be done.

Where Do We Go From Here?

County ASCS Office Managers as Chairmen of County Defense Boards and ASCS representatives have a big job to do. We must make this a part of our regular operations. We have been told that it is as important to keep up on Civil Defense assignments as it is on any other assignment made to us.

Our Fieldmen have been asked to make it a part of their job. They will be helping you to organize and handle your responsibilities.

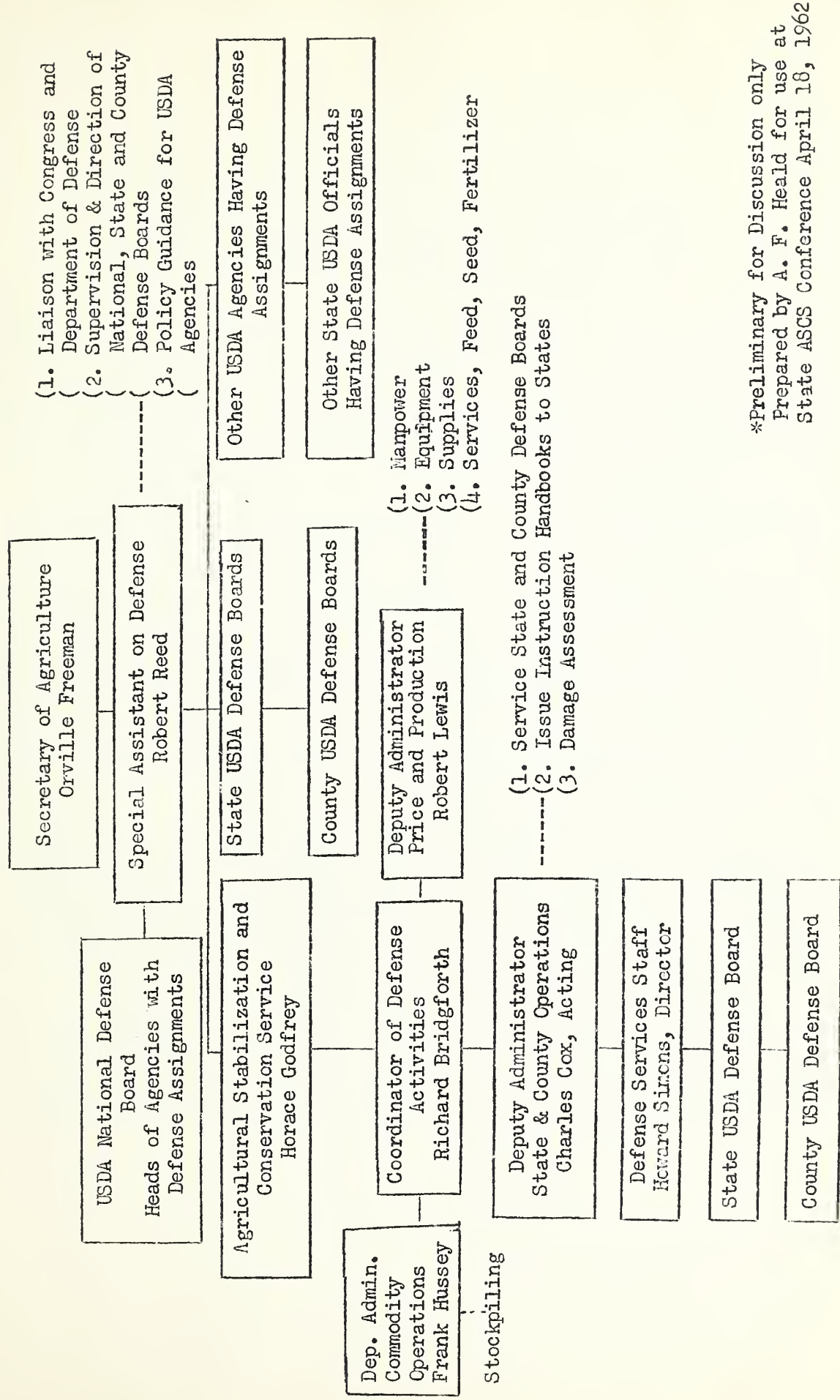
I am listing below some specific things that you can do:

1. Be familiar with the USDA County Defense Operations Handbook. We have been told that this handbook still applies although there will be some changes made.

2. Set up and keep files on Civil Defense.
3. Keep food facility cards up to date and readily available.
4. Get acquainted with the Civil Defense setup in your county and area. Find out what they are set up to do and let them know about the USDA defense organization.
5. Review and carry out assignments made to County Defense Boards through our Vermont Defense Board Memorandums.
6. Keep your Defense Board membership lists up to date.
7. Keep your county ASC committees posted in ASCS assignments.
8. See that your County Defense Board members get their assignments promptly and check with them to see that they are carrying them out.
9. Call meetings of your defense board as needed.

This is a big assignment, but we have had bigger ones. We can do it if we organize our work properly. Let us know what you need from us to get the job done.

USDA ORGANIZATION FOR CIVIL DEFENSE*



*Preliminary for Discussion only
Prepared by A. F. Heald for use at
State ASCS Conference April 18, 1962

HOLDING BETTER ELECTIONS

Purpose of This Panel Discussion

Introduction by Charles B. Doane, Fieldman
Vermont ASCS State Office
at ASCS State Conference, Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

This is the second time we have had, as a part of the program at a State Conference, a panel discussion with county people as panelists.

The first attempt was made two years ago - the subject was the "Holding of Good County Committee Meetings." It was very successful judging by the fine job the panelists did and the acceptance shown by the conference audience. Also as shown by the subsequent improvement in county committee meeting minutes.

It was with this success in mind that a discussion was included in the program this year.

For several years now the State Committee and their staff, as well as county committees, have been concerned over the very poor representation of eligible voters at community elections. This has been evidenced by discussion of the subject at committee meetings and staff conferences. Hence, our subject this morning is "Holding Better Elections."

The purpose, of course, is to stimulate thinking toward accomplishing more representative elections and greater participation of voters in them.

In view of the fact that the ASC committees administer and operate our various programs at the county and community level - that the Department depends on them to get "grass-root" thinking on which to base policy decisions, it is important that the best, most qualified persons are elected. It is also felt that the committee system is important in developing local farm and community leadership. Therefore, the system should be kept strong. - The basis is the community election.

So, this morning, we will take a "new look" at the three methods of holding elections - at meetings, by mail and at polling places. To help us do this are our three panelists: Wesley Robinson, Orleans County Committeeman; Mildred Murphy, Caledonia County Office Manager; and Ray Bingham, Windsor County Committeeman.

HOLDING BETTER ELECTIONS

By Meetings

Talk by Wesley Robinson, Orleans County Committeeman
at ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

We have had elections by meetings for the last 10 or 12 years. We changed from electing by mail to holding meetings thinking that the personal contact with the farmers would give them a better understanding of the program and, therefore, interest more of them. We have tried to encourage all farmers to come to these meetings by notices in the local papers, by letters to all farmers on the mailing list and by having the community committeemen talk to the farmers about the importance of electing capable representatives of their communities. Either the County Agent or his assistant have attended these meetings and given a short talk on subjects of interest to the farmers and have also usually shown a film - sometimes on farming - sometimes purely for entertainment.

In August 1960 the County Committee decided that the invitations sent to the farmers to attend the 1961 election meetings would specify that all wives whose name is on the farm deed would be entitled to vote for committeemen; this brought up the percentage of eligible voters voting. They were invited again for the 1962 elections but the percentage dropped. Once again voting by mail is going to be tried to see if more farmers will respond.

HOLDING BETTER ELECTIONS

By Mail

Talk by Mrs. Mildred Murphy, Caledonia County Office Manager
at ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

In looking back to the early years of election meetings, it seems that we had very small attendance. I remember in several instances that there were not enough voters present to hold a meeting, so notices had to be sent out calling another election.

Then, about 1953 we began to stress the fact that all members of the family could attend the meeting, and enjoy the program arranged by the county agent. That year, 1953, the number of votes cast represented 21% of the eligible voters.

Then the percentage dropped off again, and we started to have the community committeemen arrange some sort of social evening, with refreshments after the meeting. Some communities tried having a supper, and then holding the meeting afterward. We still didn't gain very much in the percentage of votes cast until 1956, when the county agent's program was in connection with Social Security for the farmers. There was a lot of interest in that program, and we had good attendance at all the meetings that year. Votes cast represented 29% of the enrollment.

Then in 1957 and 1958 the percentage was down again to 15% and 12%. This may have been due to an increase in the number of agricultural meetings scheduled, and the farmers just couldn't attend all of them, or it may have been because more and more farmers were getting television-minded.

It seemed at the time that we did everything possible to get a good attendance at the meetings. The county agent arranged good and informative programs, the meetings were well publicized, and besides the letter which went out from our office to the mailing list announcing elections, we sent cards to the individual communities to reach the farmers the day prior to the meeting, so that they would be sure to remember it.

In spite of everything, it seemed about impossible to get good attendance at election meetings. The county agent was already overcrowded with meetings of his own, so in 1959 we decided to try elections by mail.

In 1959 and 1960, 49% of the eligible voters cast their ballots; in 1961 it increased to 53%, and last year we had a return of 57% of the votes.

It takes quite a lot of time in the office to prepare the ballots to mail out, but it took some time to make arrangements for the meetings and mail out the extra cards, too. We have 8 communities, so there are 8 different letters to prepare. The envelopes have to be addressed individually, since our mailing list is arranged according to post offices rather than townships. There has to be an envelope prepared for the farmer to return his ballot. It is stamped with the office address, and has to be identified

by the farmer's name so that we can check it against the list of eligible voters. We also identify it by town, for easier sorting. The ballots for each community have to be prepared. When the envelope goes out to the farmer, it contains a letter explaining the procedure for voting, the outside envelope to return the ballot, a small plain envelope in which the ballot is to be sealed, and the ballot itself.

We plan on starting to prepare the envelopes for mailing at least a week before they have to be mailed.

Then we have a box prepared to receive the envelopes when they start to come in. We check to be sure that the voter is eligible, and put the unopened envelope into the ballot box.

Mail Elections

It has been interesting to us to note that nearly all of the people who are enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program return their ballots. A lot of these people live away from Vermont, and you wouldn't really be surprised if they didn't have too much interest in voting in the community elections, but they do seem to, and for the most part, return their ballots.

Then, the day of tabulating the ballots comes along. Under the new regulations the county committee serves as a tabulating board. When we open the ballot box, we sort the envelopes according to communities. Then it is quite an orderly procedure to remove the ballots and tabulate them. I have, prepared in advance, lists of the nominees, so that as one of the committeemen reads the names from the ballot, I can tabulate the vote.

If there are any tie votes, we contact the parties involved and get their permission to decide the vote by drawing lots.

We have the forms all ready to be signed by the chairman of the board, so that is taken care of with no trouble.

The old way, voting at meetings, sometimes the chairman or secretary of the meeting would forget to sign the necessary forms, and we would have to send them out to be signed, and there were sometimes delays in getting them back.

To sum it all up, the time spent in preparing and counting the ballots, seems well spent when you consider the larger percentage of votes cast, and the more orderly procedure for getting reports signed.

All things considered, we like it.

HOLDING BETTER ELECTIONS

By Polling Places

Talk by Raymond Bingham, Windsor County Committeeman
at ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

Up to 1954 elections were conducted in each town by the Chairman of the Community Committee. Attendance at these meetings was extremely poor -- for instance, nine were held on Saturday night at a place centrally located for the farmer's convenience. However, nearly every year we would have to go out and bring in enough eligible voters to hold a meeting. Generally, there was no contest and, therefore, no enthusiasm at all. Due to this lack of enthusiasm there was no point in scheduling a program. Some communities did have speakers but it got so they were only speaking to 5 or 6 people. As a result of these poor meetings only a very small percentage of eligible voters voted. In 1954 (the last year we had this type of election) things were getting so bad that some communities ended up voting by mail as no one showed up for the meetings. In that year only 18% of the eligible voters voted.

In 1955 the County decided to try "Elections by Mail." This determination was made because of results just mentioned and also because ACP sign-up that year was partly by "meetings" and partly "farm-to-farm." These elections proved to be a little better. This year 32% of the eligible voters voted.

In 1956 the State Committee approved a change in community boundaries which meant combining 24 towns into 13 communities. ACP sign-up was then conducted at meeting places throughout the county. This offered an excellent opportunity to hold elections at the same time and these meeting places were also designated as "Polling Places." This method of election has continued ever since.

When each farmer comes in to sign-up for ACP, he is asked to vote for the committeemen in his area. Everyone helps to remind him to vote before he leaves, including the County Agent, Forester, SCS technician or whoever catches him leaving without casting his ballot. You can see it is almost impossible for him to forget as we have signs posted, we have a spotlight on the voting area, etc.

One of the reasons why previous results were not better is that until last year there was a County Election Board who selected the nominating committee in each community. They in turn selected the nominees. But, as they served without pay very little time and effort was put into this job. However, new rules and regulations have helped stimulate enthusiasm. Now the community committees do the nominating and a great deal more thought is given to selecting suitable committeemen. In our County the results have improved each year since we started elections at polling places. For instance, in 1957 50% of those eligible voted and in 1962 we had 77% voting.

No doubt you will wonder why, with this type of elections we do not get nearer 100% participation and that is due to the following reasons:

1. There are those who just refuse to vote.
2. Sign-up is done by an agent for a farmer and is not eligible.
3. Some people come to the County Office to sign up and, of course, this is not designated as a polling place.

HOLDING BETTER ELECTIONS

Summary of Panel Discussion

Talk by Charles B. Doane, Fieldman
at ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

In summarizing this discussion, it seems evident that we do not gain much for the effort to hold elections at community meetings. This could be due to competition for the voters' time by TV, PTA, Grange meetings, and many other community activities which has increased considerably in recent years.

The representation and participation have greatly increased in those counties changing to mail elections. It would seem that the change was worthwhile and the results indicate that it was worth the extra time and work required on the part of the county personnel.

As to the "polling place" method, the results are even better than those by mail. However, this method is probably not practical in most counties not having "sign-up meetings" and most probably would not obtain the results experienced in Windsor County.

In closing, we thank our panelists for a job well done and you good people for your kind attention.

CURRENT LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE DAIRYMAN

Resume of Address by Herbert Forest, Director,
Milk Marketing Orders Division, ASCS
at ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

As of the present time there is very little chance of any new dairy legislation this year. We still have the dairy problem with us and the income from dairying is not adequate. If allowance is made for a 4% return on capital investment, the income from dairying is about 50¢ an hour. Farm inefficiency is certainly not the problem. The increase in farm efficiency has been three times that of industry.

There has been an expanded relief program for use of surplus dairy products. The school lunch and school milk programs have also been expanded. The Food Stamp Program has indicated success and is being further expanded.

The Government still has uncommitted supplies of surplus commodities. The increase in dairy production in 1961 was 2% over 1960. It is expected that in 1962 and 1963 the increase will be another 2%. The increase in dairy production plus the 3 billion pound decrease in milk consumption has presented a real problem to the dairyman.

As of April 1, 1962, there were 280,000,000 pounds of butter, 80,000,000 pounds of cheese and 330,000,000 pounds of dried milk for which there is no market at the present time. The Secretary of Agriculture reduced price supports to 75% as of the first of April in accordance with law. There is a need for a long-range dairy support program based on the control of production.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman's proposal of a supply management program is designed to maintain dairy income, cut costs and shrink the stockpile. There have been several compromise measures proposed to Congress. There has been much opposition to having any penalty clause for overproduction in proposed bills calling for payments on reduced productions.

The cost to the Government for the purchase of a hundredweight of dairy products including transportation and storage is about \$4.50. The absence of new dairy legislation for 1962 will allow the continuance of the present dairy price support law. Present laws prohibit an increase in the price support from 75% of parity unless a higher support price is needed to provide adequate supplies of these products. There is a present tendency to blame Federal milk marketing orders for the current surplus. There is considerable pressure on Federal milk marketing orders as a result of this reasoning.

ASCS-SCS COOPERATION IN GETTING THE JOB DONE

Address by L. J. Peet
State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service
at ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

- A. Major resource of SCS consists of technical services. These are available for use by SCD cooperators (1) in developing conservation plans for their lands, (2) in preparing plans and designs for individual practices including the making of any necessary field surveys, (3) in laying out and supervising the construction of practices. Over the years we have found we could make most effective use of our technical services by concentrating during the non-field season on what we call winter planning and plan reviews and by concentrating during the field season on planning out on the land and on application of practices. A good many hours go into field surveys and plans and designs for individual practices. In theory it would be good if we could make field surveys before winter and make the plans and designs during the winter months. In practice, making the surveys months in advance of the doing of the job hasn't worked too well. Farmer plans often are changed and as a result the time spent on surveying and designing is lost.
- B. Naturally, we would like to work the technical services we provide you into our normal operating procedures. It's easier and more efficient for us; it helps cut costs of servicing ACP referrals. At the same time, we realize you want to operate the ACP program efficiently, that you have developed operating procedures for efficiency, and that your normal procedures and our normal procedures may not always fit together precisely. When we talked this over with Al Heald and your Fieldmen last fall we agreed on the following approach.
1. The counties would try to get the bulk of the referrals to us by December 1. We would schedule the servicing of as many referrals as we could in conjunction with winter planning, plan reviews and other follow-up contacts. We knew that, because of snow and weather conditions, we wouldn't be able to determine need and practicability for all referrals. Even if we couldn't, we thought it would be worthwhile to ascertain what the farmer's plans were and give them as good an idea as we could what would be required and what they would be expected to do. We would charge to ACP only that time at the farm spent discussing the referral and making the need and practicability determination, if we were able to make a determination at that time.

The County ASC Committees did a good job getting referrals to us last fall. By April 1, we had serviced, insofar as we could during the winter, over 2800 referrals. The total number we have received is something in excess of 3700. Except for Franklin, Rutland and Lamoille Counties, 2/3 or more of all referrals had been serviced in some degree. Servicing of ACP referrals in Lamoille County was held up in April pending the results of screening of referrals by the County Committee.

2. We suggested that about this time, April 15, County Committees consider screening the requests that had not been serviced. Requests not screened out would then be serviced by SCS. This would likely involve making some special trips to do the servicing. In such cases all time involved in servicing, including travel, would be charged to ACP referrals. We would like to hold the number of these special trips to a minimum. We think holding down the number of special trips saves time and money.
3. When we are on a job, it saves travel and time to make any surveys that are necessary - provided the farmer goes ahead with the job later. If he doesn't go ahead, it is time lost. When there is a reasonable doubt about his going ahead, we would prefer to condition need and practicability determinations and cost estimates on final surveys and designs later when the farmer is ready. This may not fit your need for information. If it doesn't, we will proceed with final surveys and designs in advance of definite assurance from the farmer that he will do the job. Since all time including travel spent on surveys and designs is charged to ACP, you are financially concerned with the decision.
4. When we have an opportunity to determine need and practicability without a lot of extra work we are doing so even though the farmer has indicated he will not do the job this year. We think this may save time in the long run.
5. If we find that the farmer has signed up for the wrong practice to solve his problem, we will proceed with servicing the substitute practice in accordance with your instructions. If he wants to substitute another practice to solve a different problem, we will wait until the referral for the new practice is received before doing any servicing of that practice.
6. When we are in doubt as to a proposed practice meeting practice description or practice requirements we will seek your advice and guidance.
7. Under the terms of our existing agreements, 2/3 of the total cost of servicing ACP referrals is reimbursed out of so-called 5% funds. The balance is paid from our regular funds. The costs charged to servicing ACP referrals on which the split is based are:
 - a. Actual time servicing ACP referrals in conjunction with scheduled contacts on winter planning, plan reviews and other follow-up contacts.
 - b. All time, including travel, involved in special trips to farms for the purpose of servicing ACP referrals.
 - c. The additional time and travel involved in surveying, designing, laying out and supervising construction of practices for which referrals are received.

8. Being a technical agency we are much concerned that work done be of high quality - that it meet standards and specifications. Nearly all practices require some maintenance from time to time, even though built to standards and specifications. Too often the need for maintenance is not explained adequately.
- C. How well and how efficiently work is applied on the land is largely up to you and our staff locally. You need, I think, to get together to discuss progress and problems from time to time - perhaps every two or three months or more often. The most convenient arrangement would appear to be for our representative to meet with your committee at a specified time for whatever period would seem reasonable, giving our representative several days advance notice. He could then schedule his time accordingly, allowing an hour or whatever time was needed for meeting with your committee.

The job is at the field level. It's a team job, requiring team-work for efficiency and effectiveness. The role of our state offices is largely one of guiding and helping. We think that the general procedures we have agreed on this year are based on considerable experience and should be of some help. As we can improve on them, we should. However, they are less significant than team-work in the field. It's good now but let's keep trying to improve our combined effectiveness.

I like to think that conservation planning has helped to build a demand for conservation practices that are sound and worthwhile and that cost-sharing has helped to get practices applied that otherwise wouldn't have been applied.

CONTROL AND USE OF ACP PROGRAM FUNDS

Resume of Discussion by A. F. Heald, State Executive Director
at ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont, April 18, 1962

The use of 1961 ACP funds and the obligation of 1962 ACP funds were reviewed by use of the following tabulations, all dated April 1962:

1. Statement on Use of 1961 ACP Program Funds
2. Status of 1962 ACP Program Funds
3. Plans for Use of 1961 and 1962 Funds

Each member of the conference was supplied with copies of these tabulations.

A thorough discussion on use of concurrent operations procedure followed and each county was polled in connection with its plans for using program funds.

The group concurred in action to be taken by counties as indicated in the tabulation following this resume.

Plans for Use of 1961
1962 Funds*

County	Status as per April Report		Suggested Revision		Status of Funds After Revision	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Addison	+ 4235	- 4595	- 3000	+ 3000	+ 1235	- 1595
Bennington	+ 87	+ 2146	--	--	+ 87	+ 2146
Caledonia	-10750	+13127	+10750	-10750	0	+ 2377
Chittenden	+ 9956	+ 5962	- 8750	+ 8750	+ 1206	+14712
Essex	+ 225	- 4268	--	--	+ 225	- 4268
Franklin	+ 497	-15596	--	--	+ 497	-15596
Grand Isle	+ 315	+ 7937	--	--	+ 315	+ 7937
Lamoille	- 405	- 411	--	--	- 405	- 411
Orange	- 154	+ 7924	--	--	- 154	+ 7924
Orleans	- 88	- 729	--	--	- 88	- 729
Rutland	- 2073	+ 2978	+ 2000	- 2000	- 73	+ 978
Washington	- 391	- 8510	--	--	- 391	- 8510
Windham	+ 1395	+ 1027	- 1000	+ 1000	+ 395	+ 2027
Windsor	- 375	+20872	--	--	- 375	+20872
State	+16710	+61973	0	0	+ 3960	+58973
	<u>-14236</u>	<u>-34109</u>			<u>- 1486</u>	<u>-31109</u>
	+ 2474	+27864			+ 2474	+27864

+ = underobligated
- = overobligated

*For discussion at State ASCS Conference - April 18, 1962
Above figures based on county reports as of April 1962

ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont
April 17-18, 1962

Program Planning Recommendations - 1963 Agricultural Conservation Program

The committee on program planning submits the following recommendations for the consideration of the full conference. For convenience, these recommendations are listed as nearly as possible in the order in which they were taken up at the recent county meetings.

Background Statement

These recommendations take into consideration all of the various ideas brought out at our recent county program planning meetings where our community committeemen were invited in to tell us the kind of a program they wanted next year. They are also based on the premise that our allocation of program funds in 1963 will be at the same level as they were in 1962.

It is noted that Vermont leads the Nation in ACP participation. We have about 78% of our cropland participating in the program compared to about 32% Nationally. This means that one of our major problems is how to distribute the money we have fairly among our participating farmers. It has been the continuing policy of our committees to recommend that the farmer take over the larger share of the cost of conservation practices, especially those practices which involve the use of minerals. The following recommendations in regard to cost-shares on minerals are low because we recognize the fact that we do not have adequate funds to go around and, under these circumstances, we believe that the farmer must pay a larger part of the total cost.

All of these points were brought out at our discussion and it was also pointed out that the county committeemen present were representing the farmers and the community committeemen of their county in the discussion which was to take place.

Importance of Minerals to our Vermont Program

The group wanted to go on record once again as reaffirming their position that minerals are an important part of our Vermont program. We must continue to help establish good sod in our State. This will avoid worse problems later.

Part I - Program Policies

The group discussed the seven program principles which were contained in the 1962 practice handbook. They agreed that these principles should be continued for 1963.

Changes to Make the Program Work Better

Under this heading, the group made the following recommendations:

1. Time of holding training schools. This should be left up to the individual county.
2. Small payment increase. The group went on record as recommending that the small payment increase be eliminated and that this money be made available in the total allocations to the states.

3. Transfer of funds from one program year to another. The group recommended that a policy be established which would allow the transfer of funds forward and backward. It was recognized at the present time that we can obligate up to 10% excess funds under a current program and borrow from the next program, but you cannot underspend in one year and carry those monies forward. We would like to have this provision worked out.

Part II - Practice Recommendations

In keeping with the above program policies, the group recommended the following in connection with the specific practices as offered under our 1962 program. In making these practice recommendations and cost-share rates, the group did so on the basis of the State allocation similar to that of 1962 with the understanding that we are recommending rates and practices to be set up in our State handbook. Each county will continue to have the privilege to offer reduced rates or added practice restrictions.

Practice No. 1 - Lime

The practice should be continued as in 1962. The cost-share rate should remain on a 50-50 basis.

Practices Nos. 2 and 3

The group recommended that these practices be continued as in 1962 and that the cost-share rates be on the basis of the Government's paying 40% of the cost. The group discussed the including of boron as a payment under Practices 2 and 3, but did not approve of doing this. The group recommended that Condition 4 of these practices which refers to the Agronomy Guide be deleted.

Practice No. 4 - Fencing

The group recommended that this practice be continued as in 1962 with the same cost-share rate.

Practice No. 5 - Planting Trees

The group recommended that this practice be continued as in 1962, but that the practice title be "Establishment of a Stand of Trees on Farmland for the Purpose of Reforestation."

Practice No. 6 - Woodland Improvement

The group discussed the inclusion of ponds for fire protection, but did not approve it. They went on record as recommending that the practice be continued as in 1962 with the same cost-share rate.

Practice No. 7 - Obstruction Removal

The group discussed including more restrictive statements in the practice description, but agreed that no changes should be made and that the practice should be continued as in 1962 with the same cost-share rate as in the State practice handbook.

Practices Nos. 8, 9 and 10

The group recommended that these practices be continued with the same cost-share rates as in 1962.

Practice No. 11 - Pipelines

The group agreed that this practice should be continued but that cost-sharing should be included for drinking facilities. This would permit a county to cost-share on the establishment of drinking troughs or cow pumps or other approved drinking facilities.

Practices Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17

The group agreed that these practices and cost-share rates should be continued in 1963 as they were in 1962.

Practice No. 18 - Springs and Seeps

The group agreed that this practice should be continued, but that cost-sharing should be included for facilities for drinking as in Practice No. 11.

Practice No. 19 - Special Conservation Practice

The group agreed that this provision should be continued in the State handbook.

They pointed out that the type of special practices to be offered in individual counties should be worked up in that county and recommended to the State Committee as provided in the procedure.

Practice No. 20 - County Conservation Practice

The group recommended that this provision be continued.

Practice No. 20(a) - Super with Manure

The group recommended that this practice be continued and that the State handbook rate be set at 40% cost-share for the Government.

Practice No. 21 - New Conservation Problems

The group recommended that this provision be continued.

New Practices

There was considerable discussion in regard to adding of new practices such as mulching and weed control. It was agreed that the individual counties should work up the suggested practices and submit them to the State Committee for approval.

Wildlife Practices

Bill Davis and Roger Seamans from the State Fish and Game Department explained to the group the wildlife practices. The group recommended that the State practice handbook contain the following wildlife practices:

Practice G-1. Establishment of vegetative cover providing wildlife food plots.

This practice is applicable only to farmlands which include cultivated agricultural lands adjoining timberlands. Shrub plantings will not be considered under this practice. The establishment of such desirable shrubs will be the result of land management rather than actual planting.

This practice shall be carried out in accordance with prior prepared plans developed for the particular area by the SCS and possibly in consultation with a Fish and Game Department and, if necessary, with the County Forester in accordance with standards and specifications on file in SCS and ASCS offices. More specifically, the practice shall include the cutting back of tree species along the woodland borders to encourage shrub growth in this area and thereby establish "edge." This edge shall be maintained every three to five years by the removal of such tree species as may have reproduced in the strip through volunteering, suckering or sprout growth. Also included in this practice will be the planning of reforestation practices so as to provide unplanted strips 40' in width at frequent intervals in conifer plantings, these strips to be maintained in sod or volunteer shrub species, with tree species controlled at regular intervals.

No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed for land clearing in connection with this practice.

Federal Cost-share:

50% of the cost of carrying out the practice.

Practice G-2. Development or restoration of shallow water areas for wildlife.

This practice is applicable only to farmland which is suitably located and adapted to the development or restoration of shallow water areas for wildlife. Federal cost-sharing for fencing shall be limited to permanent fences needed to protect the shallow water area from grazing by domestic livestock, excluding boundary and road fences.

No planting within this shallow impoundment or on the banks thereof are required and therefore any such operations will not be included in the costs of the practice.

Dikes, plugs, level ditching and water control structures shall be constructed in accordance with a prior-prepared plan developed by SCS in consultation with the Fish and Game Department and in accordance with standards and specifications on file in SCS and ASCS offices.

The landowner is responsible for obtaining State approval from the Vermont Water Resources Board before construction is begun on any water impoundment of such size as to require such approval.

Federal Cost-share:

50% of the cost of carrying out the practice.

Practice G-3. Constructing dams or ponds for wildlife.

This practice is applicable only to permanent ponds or dams for wildlife constructed on farmland. No Federal cost-sharing will be allowed for ponds or dams which will impound water on areas which will be drained periodically for the production of crops or for dams or ponds which are primarily for the commercial production of fish or other wildlife for food.

Ponds or dams under this practice shall be constructed in accordance with a plan prepared prior to construction by SCS, and in accordance with standards and specifications which are on file in SCS and ASCS offices.

The landowner is responsible for obtaining State approval from the Vermont Resources Board before construction is begun of any pond other than a dugout pond, provided such pond contains a volume of water amounting to 500,000 cubic feet of water.

Federal Cost-share:

50% of the cost of carrying out the practice.

Practice G-4. Maintenance of openings on lands previously used for agriculture.

This practice is applicable only to farming units upon which such agricultural practices have been recently terminated. The maintenance of such previously hayed meadows as openings is an important wildlife function. Narrow elongated meadows or small fields surrounded by woodlands are best adapted for this practice. Mowing should be accomplished after August 1st to control the invasion by shrubs and trees or the maintenance of the area in grass may be accomplished by periodic spraying with accepted chemicals.

This practice shall be carried out in accordance with prior-prepared plans developed for the particular area by SCS and possibly in consultation with the Fish and Game Department, and in accordance with standards and specifications on file at SCS and ASCS offices.

Federal Cost-share:

50% of the cost of carrying out the practice.

Operating Policies

The group discussed the arrangements for enrolling farmers in the program and agreed that the method should be left to the individual counties.

Farm Limits

The group discussed the farm limits that had been established in counties in previous years and agreed that the same method should be followed in the future and that the individual limits should be established by the counties rather than establishing limits at the State level.

Allocation of Program Funds

Several tabulations which had been worked out by the State Office on possible methods of allocating funds to counties were distributed and discussed. These methods included:

1. Allocating money based on one-third weight for cropland, one-third weight for animal units and one-third weight for participation.
2. Allocations based on average number of farms participating.
3. Allocations based on 30% for cropland, 30% for animal units, 30% for participation and 10% for woodland.
4. Allocations based on percentage of funds allocated in 1959.

The group agreed that there would have to be a lot of study put into these figures before any definite conclusion could be made. There seems to be some indication that weights should be given to forestry practices although no definite motion was made to this effect. It was finally agreed that the group would recommend that the State Committee study this further and use their judgment as to the method to use in allocating funds to counties. It was felt that whatever system was finally decided a limit on the change in any one county such as a 5% limit in any one year might be a good feature to use.

Conservation Materials and Services

The group agreed that we should continue to furnish conservation materials and services under contract as in 1962. They pointed out that the individual types of materials and services to be furnished in the county should be left up to the determination of that county.

The group agreed that the extent and kind of service to be furnished by purchase orders should be left up to the individual county.

Soil Sampling Service

The group agreed that the extent of the use of the soil sampling service should be left up to the individual county.

Other Suggestions

The group discussed the idea of setting aside a certain sum of money that could be used for forestry work only. They decided that they would not make a recommendation that this be done.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Paul Bonneau
For the Program Planning Committee

J. Paul Bonneau, Chairman
Robert Highter, Vice Chairman
A. F. Heald, Secretary

Other Members of the Program Planning Committee

Robert Highter, Addison County
 Leon B. Edgerton, Bennington County
 Robert E. Graf, Bennington County
 Norman Lowe, Caledonia County
 Ray W. Collins, Chittenden County
 G. N. Baldwin, Chittenden County
 Basil H. Hill, Essex County
 Stuart A. Newton, Franklin County
 Roland Gervais, Franklin County
 Harlow Frechette, Grand Isle County
 Lawrence Gregory, Lamoille County
 Ray Perkins, Lamoille County
 F. Milo Leighton, Orange County
 Henry Dagesse, Orleans County
 Wesley Robinson, Orleans County
 Roy Burroughs, Rutland County
 D. Drew Bisbee, Washington County
 Emile Bordeaux, Washington County
 Myron W. Allen, Windham County
 Matthew Watson, Windsor County
 Raymond Bingham, Windsor County
 Robert Carlson, Chittenden County Agent
 Walter Rockwood, Franklin County Agent

Others present

William Davis
 Roger Seamans
 Robert Davison
 Albert Gottlieb
 Lemuel Peet
 Winston Way
 Dr. Bartlett
 Ray Freeman
 William Stone
 Thomas Blow
 Charles Frazier
 Keith Wallace

NOTE: This report is based on conference committee recommendations and was adopted without change by the general conference.

ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont
April 17-18, 1962

Report of the FGP, CRP, and Administrative Problems Committee

Administrative Problems

Several phases of administration at the county level were discussed and the following recommendations are presented for the consideration of the full conference.

1. Community Elections

Statistics showing election results for the past several years were reviewed. These showed very poor representation at election meetings. The group agreed that counties should take a look at the mail method to improve the number of voters voting in elections.

2. Administrative Conferences

The Committee feels that annual administrative conferences are essential and should be continued. The agenda should be set up by the State Committee with emphasis on the more important phases of operations.

3. State Newsletter

The monthly newsletter should be continued giving up-to-date news as it presently is doing.

4. County ACP Tours

The recent State Committee policy on tours was concurred in by the group. They feel that there should be no time limit for the duration of tours and that farm and nonfarm guests should be invited as the opportunity arises.

5. County Informational Meetings

The group agreed that these meetings should be continued on an annual basis and held in May. The use of lime is suggested for the theme this year.

6. Publicity

There should be more talks at the county level before service organizations and other nonfarm groups to present agriculture's position in the economy of the country.

CRP

In developing recommendations for the Conservation Reserve Program the following summary figures were considered: Number of contracts in force-990; cropland acres under contract-32,350; acres planted to trees-9671; approximately 22,000 acres under contract for maintenance only. They also kept in mind the acres on which contracts expire in each of the next ten years.

The following recommendations are presented for the consideration of the full conference.

1. Tree Planting

Steps should be taken now to promote tree planting on Conservation Reserve land.

2. Replanting

The group has no recommendations for change.

3. Brush Control

The State Committee should determine the circumstances for requiring brush control on CR land and the extent of control measures.

4. Weed Control

Our present list of noxious weeds should be revised to include chicory, bedstraw, and other objectionable weed plants.

5. Keeping CR Land in Cover

The Conservation Reserve Program should be continued and wildlife refuges established on land released from contract.

6. Compliance

An annual farm visit should be continued to check compliance on CR farms.

7. Publicity

The group has no recommendations for additional publicity.

FGP

The Committee in developing recommendations for the Feed Grain Program first reviewed a summary tabulation of the final results of the 1961 program. The results showed that 90 farms signed up and 85 qualified for compliance. 942 acres were diverted for an average payment of \$40.33 per acre.

Various phases of the program were considered in the discussions.

The following recommendation is presented for consideration by the full conference.

The Committee feels that the program is operating satisfactorily under the present set-up. They recommend that the provisions should not be changed during a program year.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard A. Moore
For the FGP, CRP, and Administrative
Problems Committee

C. B. Doane, Secretary

Other Members of the FGP, CRP, and Administrative Problems Committee

Sedgewick Preston, Addison County
Frank Phelps, Addison County
Ball L. Lyons, Bennington County
Clarence Burrington, Caledonia County
George Ricker, Caledonia County
Perry H. Towers, Chittenden County
Aldege Paquette, Essex County
John A. Boswell, Essex County
Floyd C. Weld, Franklin County
Chester A. Caswell, Grand Isle County
Jay Haylett, Grand Isle County
Arthur Stancliff, Lamoille County
Harold Carpenter, Orange County
Laurence Allen, Orange County
Robert Kilborn, Orleans County
George H. Ridlon, Rutland County
George J. Livak, Rutland County
Everett Walbridge, Washington County
Robert E. Gaines, Windham County
Arthur Bensenhaver, Windham County
Raymond Farrar, Windsor County

Visitors Present

Albert Horst
Dwight Eddy
Howard Foster
Raymond Rowley
Herbert Forest
John Lannon
Charles Frazier.

NOTE: This report is based on conference committee recommendations and was adopted without change by the general conference.

ASCS State Conference
Burlington, Vermont
April 17-18, 1962

Report of County Office Managers' Session

All county office managers met at the State Office Building, 481 Main Street, on the afternoon of April 17. The session was opened by Fieldman George T. Hart who welcomed the office managers and outlined the material to be covered for the afternoon session.

Contract materials problems on orders, deliveries, etc. were discussed by Mrs. Irene Abell of the State Office staff. There were questions and a general discussion in regard to various phases of this work. Mrs. Abell also discussed applications for payment and problems concerning the 1961 ACP statistical summary.

Mrs. Bertha Saunders of the State Office staff discussed administrative problems including budget, personnel, accounts, equipment, etc. Questions from individual county office managers were answered.

Mr. Hart discussed very briefly the reconstitution of farms and the procedures to be followed in reconstitution cases. Samples of the necessary forms were handed out.

Louise Rand, Orange County Office Manager, told the group how she has made use of the addressograph equipment in her county. She displayed various forms and uses of this equipment. She later demonstrated the use and operation of the addressograph and Avis Maynard, Franklin County Office Manager, demonstrated the embossing machine and showed the group how the necessary plates are made. Many questions were asked and much interest was displayed among the office managers in the use of this equipment.

The formal meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m. It was felt that this session provided an opportunity for office managers to bring up current questions regarding administration and that the afternoon was spent to the advantage of all concerned.

OTHER CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

Conference Banquet

The banquet speaker this year was Charles L. Frazier, Assistant Deputy Administrator, State and County Operations, ASCS, who presented an interesting discussion of farm programs and how they affect both farm and city people.

The toastmaster for the banquet was B. Frank Myott, who served on the State Committee from 1955 to 1958. Mr. Myott, in his usual able and friendly manner, kept the banquet program rolling smoothly.

Others at the head table included:

F. Ray Keyser, Jr., Governor of Vermont
Elmer Towne, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mrs. Towne
Paul R. Miller, Dean, College of Agriculture and Chairman,
Vermont State Soil Conservation Committee
Keith Wallace, President, Vermont State Farm Bureau, Inc.
John Lannon, Northeast Area Director, ASCS
Mrs. B. Frank Myott
Raymond G. Rowley, Chairman, State ASC Committee, and Mrs. Rowley
Richard A. Moore, State ASC Committeeman, and Mrs. Moore
J. Paul Bonneau, State ASC Committeeman, and Mrs. Bonneau

The group was honored that Governor Keyser could be present and enjoyed the short talk which he gave on conservation work in the State.

Brief remarks were made by Dean Miller who brought greetings from the College of Agriculture and the University of Vermont and commented upon the real cooperation which exists between the College people and our organization.

Keith Wallace, in bringing best wishes from the State Farm Bureau, stressed the need for continued study of farm problems and the cooperation of all agricultural groups in seeking ways to solve these problems.

Commissioner Towne spoke briefly on behalf of the State Department of Agriculture and offered the assistance of his department whenever his staff can be of help in furthering the work of ASCS.

The toastmaster introduced John Lannon to the group, pointing out that he had just taken over the job of Northeast Area Director following H. W. Soule's retirement. Mr. Lannon, in acknowledging the introduction, commented that he was glad to be able to join the Vermont group and hoped for the same long and friendly association which Mr. Soule had enjoyed.

The group was led in singing by Stuart Newton, Franklin County Committee Chairman, whose cousin, Ethan Newton, played the piano. Everyone enjoyed the musical interlude and appreciated the courtesy of the Newtons in making it possible.

There were 111 at the banquet this year. The Hotel Vermont staff served their famous London Broil to the group who appreciated the change from the buffet style of the last year or two. The meal was served in the recently redecorated main dining room and the new furnishings and air-conditioning were enjoyed by all. At the close of the program the lovely floral centerpiece on the head table was presented to Mrs. Rowley in appreciation of her serving as conference hostess.

State Alumni

A special table at the banquet was reserved for State alumni and their wives. The following were present this year:

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Packard, Jericho)
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Winslow, Sr., Mount Holly) State Committee
Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Foster, Salisbury)

Miss Marcia D. Tudhope, Grand Isle)
Thomas H. Blow, St. Johnsbury) State Office

Visitors from Cooperating Offices

We were pleased that the following representatives of cooperating agencies could attend sessions of the conference:

Willard Arms, Chairman, Winooski Soil Conservation District, Burlington
Dr. R. J. Bartlett, Assistant Agronomist, Extension Service, Burlington
George W. Davis, Commissioner, Fish & Game Service, Montpelier
Dwight Eddy, Agricultural Economist, Extension Service, Burlington
Raymond Freeman, Director, Farmers Home Administration, Concord, N. H.
A. W. Gottlieb, State Forester, Department of Forests and Parks,
Montpelier
Richard Holmes, Deputy Director, Civil Defense, Department of Public
Safety, Montpelier
S. M. Martinetti, Farm Placement Supervisor, Department of Employment
Security, Montpelier
Dr. J. L. McIntosh, Soil Plant Relationship Specialist, Extension
Service, Burlington
L. J. Peet, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Burlington
Roger Seamans, Federal Aid Coordinator, Fish and Game Service, Montpelier
William Stone, County Agent Leader, Extension Service, Burlington
Winston Way, Agronomist, Extension Service, Burlington

Length-of-Service Awards

Certificates and pins recognizing the years of service rendered were presented to the following county office personnel:

Ball Lyons, Bennington County	20 years
Ray Collins, Chittenden County	10 years
Robert Kilborn, Orleans County	10 years
John DeVito, Bennington County Office Manager	25 years
Dorothy Howard, Chittenden County Office Manager	25 years
Mildred Bell, Essex County Office Manager	25 years
Hazel Hoyt, Lamoille County Office Manager	25 years
Louise Rand, Orange County Office Manager	15 years
Marjorie Leith, Washington County Office Manager	15 years

Certificate and Picture Album

Mr. Heald announced to the group that Harris W. Soule had retired from the position of Northeast Area Director on Friday, April 13, and that when the conference was first planned, it had been expected that he would be present. The State Committee had prepared for him a certificate expressing appreciation for his long years of service to agriculture and had mounted this certificate in a picture album containing a collection of pictures and documents commemorating events during his career in the organization. Since Mr. Soule had not yet returned to Vermont, Mr. Heald reviewed the album with the group and stated that it would be presented to Mr. Soule at a later date.

Afternoon Tea

During the afternoon of the first day of the conference, following a custom of several years, Mrs. Heald entertained the wives attending the conference at a tea. Because of remodeling at her home, the tea was held this year at the home of Mrs. E. N. Blondin, wife of a retired fieldman of the State Office. Mrs. Raymond Rowley, wife of the State Committee Chairman, served as conference hostess and greeted the ladies on their arrival. In the afternoon she made arrangements for transportation and escorted the ladies to the tea.

Newspaper and TV Coverage

Photographers and local news commentators took pictures and interviewed speakers and guests throughout the conference. Pictures with appropriate comments were shown over WCAX-TV as a part of the day's local news and the local daily paper gave excellent coverage.

We appreciate the excellent cooperation and efforts of the Vermont Extension Service Information Office in taking care of the many details involved in obtaining such coverage.

Exhibits

In the Roof Garden where the general sessions of the conference were held a display was arranged of many charts and pictures pertaining to the work of the ASCS. These exhibits proved most interesting to those attending the conference and served as reference material for some of the conference speakers.

A projectograph was set up in the lobby of the hotel near the conference registration desk the first day, showing a series of colored slides on "The ACP Story." The second day this was set up in the Roof Garden with a set of miscellaneous slides covering various activities of the organization. This equipment created much interest on the part of the general public while it was in the lobby, and on the part of the conference delegates and guests the second day.

Photography

William Stone, County Agent Leader, once again extended us the courtesy of serving as conference photographer. The cooperation and excellent photography which he provides enable us to keep a picture record of our conferences. This record is not only interesting but proves valuable for reference as well.

Special Session for County Office Managers

A special session for county office managers was held at the State Office Building on the first afternoon of the conference. The report of this session will be found immediately preceding these highlights.

